

## ALLIES PREPARE TO BATTLE FOE ON GREEK LINE

British Guns Halt Bulgars Twenty Miles from Border.

## FRENCH DYNAMITE BRIDGE ON VARDAR

Central Powers Have Million Men for Balkans, Says Bulgar Premier.

London, Dec. 11.—The Allied forces are still holding a line in Serbia crossing the Vardar River to the south of Doiran, their retreat to their new positions being effected without great difficulty, according to dispatches to-night from Salonica. Advice from German sources, on the contrary, have been that the retreat was greatly hurried by the Bulgarians.

The British public received a shock in the form of a Salonica dispatch stating that Gievelg had been occupied by two divisions of German troops. Later reports, however, state that this important position is not yet within the range of the invaders' guns. Gievelg is on the Greek frontier, near the Vardar River, and commands the railroad north from Salonica.

A dispatch from Athens states that reports from Salonica are that the Bulgarians, reinforced by the army of General Boyadjeff, occupied a part of the passages of the Strumitza front between the Bulgarians and British, the latter of whom received reinforcements with heavy artillery, continued all day in the possession of the line. In the without significant results. The British are preparing a new line of defense in proximity to the Greek frontier.

Before leaving Demir-Kapu, the French destroyed a tunnel and a bridge over the Vardar River. French reinforcements continue to arrive at Salonica.

Bulgars Twenty Miles from Border.

There is no report yet that Teuton or Bulgar troops have crossed the Greek frontier. The current statement of the Bulgarian War Office traces the Franco-British retirement as far south as the Rabrovo-Valandovo line. Valandovo is about twenty miles from the Greek frontier.

The following report of these operations was issued by the Bulgarian War Office to-day:

The French concentrated near Petrovo, near the Greek frontier. On Wednesday fighting was resumed on the Petrovo-Marovka front. Our troops captured several positions on the heights and drove back the French to the Vardar. The French advanced through the Vardar defile between the village of Klorova, taking 100 prisoners. The column advancing on the left bank of the Vardar attacked the French positions near the Boluovoda estuary. The French retired to Gradzen, and after desperate street fighting there to Udovo.

Valandovo Line Held.

Our troops captured a strong position on the Protan-Memili line, which the Franco-British troops fortified the first day after their arrival. The enemy is retiring south of the Rabrovo-Valandovo line.

This communication, whose date of issue is not given, evidently refers to the fighting of several days ago which occurred on Serbian territory. Unofficial reliable dispatches yesterday said the French and British had quit Serbia. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

"Simultaneous attacks from the northwest and the east, on both banks of the Vardar, by four Bulgarian divisions against the Allied troops, resulted in a complete victory on December 9 and 10," says a Salonica dispatch to the Paris "Temps." "The enemy directed his efforts especially to the attack on the east."

The retreat of the Allies to their new positions was effected without great difficulty. To the north, the French evacuated Gradzen, Strumitza Station, and the village of Navidovo, and constructed a bridgehead at the confluence of the Vardar and its tributaries, the Patrovka and the Bojmitia. Here the enemy was stopped.

Bulgars Mass on East.

"To the west the Allies are holding the enemy on the Petrovo, between the villages of Petrovo and Milakovo and the Vardar."

"To the east the Bulgars massed half of their forces, two out of four divisions, against the British front. They attacked furiously south of the city of Strumitza, on the line from Kosterine through Rabrovo to Valandovo. The British occupied new positions, where they were supported by French contingents."

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

## GERMANY PLANS TO GET HIDDEN GOLD HOARDS

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The Reichsbank is taking measures to secure all gold deposited in safety deposit vaults since the war began. Circulars have been sent to all banks throughout the empire, urging them to serve notice on the renters of space in safety deposit vaults since the outbreak of the war that rent arrangements will be discontinued with the present term unless the patrons sign a declaration that the vault drawers contain no gold. Banks are now sending out notifications to customers and inclosing forms for making declarations of the gold contained in their vault drawers.

southern bank of the lake of that name. The Allied troops are actually grouped solidly in the region where the Vardar crossed from the north to the south in the territory near the bend of the Vardar, between the Bojmitia and the city of Gievelg, on the Greek-Serbian frontier.

The capture of more than 400 prisoners by the Austrians in the engagement with Serbians and Montenegrins in Montenegro is reported in to-day's official statement by Austro-Hungarian headquarters received here from Vienna.

"The Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslawoff, stated in an interview that the Central Powers have over a million men at their disposal in the Balkans," says a dispatch to the Central News Agency from Amsterdam.

## SAY TEUTONS QUIT LEMBERG

German Prisoners at Kieff Report Outbreak of Scoury.

Kieff, Russia, Dec. 11.—A report reached here to-day that Lemberg is being evacuated by the Austro-German forces on account of an outbreak of scoury. Owing to the spread of the disease the military authorities, according to the report, decided on the withdrawal to avoid panic among the civilian inhabitants.

This report has reached Kieff from various sources, and appears to be corroborated by Austrian and German prisoners. It is said also by prisoners that the approaches to Lemberg have not been fortified, with the exception of the military authorities, according to the report, decided on the withdrawal to avoid panic among the civilian inhabitants.

Before leaving Demir-Kapu, the French destroyed a tunnel and a bridge over the Vardar River. French reinforcements continue to arrive at Salonica.

Bulgars Twenty Miles from Border.

There is no report yet that Teuton or Bulgar troops have crossed the Greek frontier. The current statement of the Bulgarian War Office traces the Franco-British retirement as far south as the Rabrovo-Valandovo line. Valandovo is about twenty miles from the Greek frontier.

The following report of these operations was issued by the Bulgarian War Office to-day:

The French concentrated near Petrovo, near the Greek frontier. On Wednesday fighting was resumed on the Petrovo-Marovka front. Our troops captured several positions on the heights and drove back the French to the Vardar. The French advanced through the Vardar defile between the village of Klorova, taking 100 prisoners. The column advancing on the left bank of the Vardar attacked the French positions near the Boluovoda estuary. The French retired to Gradzen, and after desperate street fighting there to Udovo.

Valandovo Line Held.

Our troops captured a strong position on the Protan-Memili line, which the Franco-British troops fortified the first day after their arrival. The enemy is retiring south of the Rabrovo-Valandovo line.

This communication, whose date of issue is not given, evidently refers to the fighting of several days ago which occurred on Serbian territory. Unofficial reliable dispatches yesterday said the French and British had quit Serbia. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

"Simultaneous attacks from the northwest and the east, on both banks of the Vardar, by four Bulgarian divisions against the Allied troops, resulted in a complete victory on December 9 and 10," says a Salonica dispatch to the Paris "Temps." "The enemy directed his efforts especially to the attack on the east."

The retreat of the Allies to their new positions was effected without great difficulty. To the north, the French evacuated Gradzen, Strumitza Station, and the village of Navidovo, and constructed a bridgehead at the confluence of the Vardar and its tributaries, the Patrovka and the Bojmitia. Here the enemy was stopped.

Bulgars Mass on East.

"To the west the Allies are holding the enemy on the Petrovo, between the villages of Petrovo and Milakovo and the Vardar."

"To the east the Bulgars massed half of their forces, two out of four divisions, against the British front. They attacked furiously south of the city of Strumitza, on the line from Kosterine through Rabrovo to Valandovo. The British occupied new positions, where they were supported by French contingents."

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

The Anglo-French line on the east bank of the Vardar is now approximately indicated by the course of the River. Bojmitia, the left tributary of the Vardar, the villages of Dedeli, Gaseti and Doiran, the last on the

## Yuan Defied Tradition and Gained a Throne

Old Dynasty Dismissed Him in Disgrace, Only to Call Him Back—Showed Boxers Magic of Foreign Devil Was Real.

Yuan Shih-kai has become in recent years the most conspicuous personality in the Orient through his efforts to weld his 400,000,000 fellow Chinamen into a unified citizenship under the new Republic of China. It was a task to transform the most ancient and backward of kingdoms, holding within its borders a fifth of the world's population, into a republic four times the size of the United States.

There were many antagonistic interests to compose, and he did not escape storms of criticism, being charged by some with being a dictator whose sole purpose was not to set up a democracy, but to found a new dynasty.

He was born in 1859, the son of a district governor in the province of Honan. His early aspirations for political position were hampered by the rule that official life was open only to those who passed in ancient classics. Yuan utterly failed in one of these government tests.

He went into Corea as a secretary with the army, and there he rose rapidly through his display of more modern attainments along military and diplomatic lines. Li Hung-chang, the Grand Chancellor, recognized him as a man of action, and appointed him Chinese representative at Seoul, the highest post in the empire, when he was only twenty-six years old. When the Japanese drove the Chinese out of Corea he was one of the few to return to Peking, still in favor at court.

He continued to rise, gaining great prominence by his effective reorganization of the army after the Japanese war. He became involved in court politics and was popularly accused of betraying the Emperor Kuang Hsu and assisting the Dowager Empress in effecting the coup d'etat of 1898 by which she seized the throne.

## YUAN ACCEPTS CHINA'S CROWN

Continued from page 1

Yung Yu Ying, Chinese Consul in New York, when he was asked last night to comment on China's reversal to the monarchical form of government, Yang, who is very close to the Yuan Shih-kai government, would only say: "There will be no immediate serious results."

Toyoichi Ikenaga, who probably is closest to the Tokyo government than any Japanese in New York, blamed the Germans for the change, and said that the people of Japan viewed it with gravest apprehension.

"In their hearts the governments of Japan, Russia, England and Italy undoubtedly sympathize with the monarchical form of government, but they are most strongly opposed to any change at this time," he said.

"The purpose of the Germans is evident. By bribery they secured the right to build a railroad from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf. When they strike at India Japan's treaty will require her to send troops, but if German secret influence can cause again in China the chaos of Boxer days these Japanese troops will be tied up at home."

A prominent authority on Chinese questions, who had had extensive business interests in China, and has spent much time there, told a Tribune reporter yesterday that the business men of China were first of all for Yuan Shih-kai and secondly, for a republic. Hence he thought it probable that with-

Blames Teutons for Shift to Monarchy in China

"No, this is not unexpected," said

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Exceptional Negligee Sale

FOR MONDAY ONLY

Crepe de Chine House Gowns

Attractive flared skirt model of heavy crepe de chine, with chic coatee and plaited ruffle.

Heretofore 12.75 8.95

House Coats of Imported Flannel

Flannel house coats with satin ribbon binding on collar and turn back cuff.

Heretofore 7.00 4.95

Crepe de Chine House Coats

Sunburst house coats with deep circular flounce and collar of lace. Rosebud trimming.

Heretofore 20.00 14.75

Fur Trimmed Satin Matinees

Of heavy quilted satin trimmed with Point de Paris lace and Genet fur.

3.95

Sale of Dance Petticoats

Satin Dance Petticoats

Of fine quality of satin with lace flounce over cream net and ribbon bandings.

4.95

Crepe de Chine Petticoats

New Corday model with full circular flounce and ribbon bows. And an attractive model with triple flounce of Point de Paris lace and ribbon frills.

5.95

Sale of Silk Hosiery

Novelty Silk Hosiery

Pure silk hosiery with embroidered or Paris clox or in effective new stripes.

.85

Women's "Bontell" Silk Hosiery

Pure thread silk "Bontell" hosiery of exceptional wearing qualities. In medium, light or extra weight. Reinforced lisle lined and all lisle garter tops. Black only.

1.25

Women's Pure Silk Knit Sweaters

Regularly 34.50

25.00

Pure silk sweaters in the favored colors and styles. Sashes or belts. Byron collars or V necks.

in ten years China would be a republic again.

"Business men want a republic because they see in it better opportunity for political and social advancement, but first of all they want safety and prosperity," he commented. "Yuan's change from permanent President to Emperor is merely perfunctory, for Yuan is dictator anyway."

"Yuan has doubled revenue from taxes without increasing tax rates. He has cut off the heads of grafters. And, moreover, he is doing a thing close to the hearts of the Chinese in spending seven-tenths of the revenue for military preparedness."

Yuan's decision in favor of a monarchy, according to this informant, has been the result of comparing the efficiency of German autocracy with the anarchy of republican Mexico. This action on the part of China would not result in any interference on the part of Japan, he thought, provided Yuan proves able to put down any attempted revolutions, of which many are bound to come.

Powers Will Warn China That Peace Must Prevail

Tokio, Dec. 11.—It is considered probable here that Japan, in the name of herself and her allies, will send another friendly note to China with regard to the proposed change of China's form of government.

After acknowledging China's reply that she was capable of handling any outbreaks that might occur, the note probably will point out that the Allies hold China responsible for the maintenance of peace and the protection of the lives and property of foreigners.

Chinese in America Rally to Keep Yuan from Throne

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—Tong King Chong, president of the local Chinese Republic Association, the controlling body of thousands of similar organizations in North and South America, announced to-day that preliminary measures to oppose the establishment of Yuan Shih-kai monarchy would be taken at a meeting to-morrow. He said that the association already had conducted the necessary of raising a large fund to further such opposition.

The Chinese Republic Association, Tong King Chong said, has a total membership of about 300,000 in the Americas and numbers millions in its organization in China. He said that the association had named as its provisional commander in chief Shen Chun-Shen, vicerey of the province of Canton under the Manchu dynasty.

Shen Chun-Shen now is in Singapore, Straits Settlements. As leader of the opposition party he would be made provisional president if the party succeeded in its objects, Tong King Chong said.

A similar case arose with France a year ago, when a German, August Piepenbrink, was seized on the American steamer Windber. A protest to the French and British governments resulted in his release as a "special fa-

vor," the two governments not admitting the principle insisted upon by Secretary Bryan, that persons on American vessels bound for neutral ports are immune from molestation.

The United States points to the case of the British steamer Trent, which arose during the Civil War, as a precedent for its position. An American warship searched the Trent and took off the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell. After protests by the British government, supported by the French Foreign Minister, the United States acknowledged the error and released the commissioners.

At the offices of the New York and Porto Rico Line, 11 Broadway, F. D. Mooney, manager, said yesterday that he would not decide on an appeal to the State Department until he had received full details of the holding up of the Carolina and Cosmo from the officers of the former ship, which is due here to-morrow.

NOTE WILL COVER CASES OF 3 BOATS

Four Germans and Two Austrians Now Taken Off Vessels of Porto Rico Line.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A stiff protest to France demanding the release of six German and Austrian subjects seized on American vessels in the West Indian trade by the French cruiser Descartes is being prepared at the State Department and will be forwarded within a few days. Three vessels have been stopped and searched and passengers and members of the crew taken off, according to information received at the department from the collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The steamship Carolina, northbound, was stopped six miles off San Juan and the German chief steward, Schade, was taken off by the boarding officer.

The steamship Cosmo, southbound, was stopped about twenty miles offshore by two shots across her bow and the following persons were taken off by the boarding party: J. Lusor Rutter, Anton F. Dolores, Austrians, of the engine room force, and H. Kruger, a German, of the steward's department. It appears that other Germans in the crew with American citizenship papers were not molested.

The steamship San Juan, southbound, is reported to have been stopped six miles northeast of Arcebo, Porto Rico, and two second cabin passengers, William Gunther and Fritz Lothar, of New Orleans, German subjects, taken off.

A similar case arose with France a year ago, when a German, August Piepenbrink, was seized on the American steamer Windber. A protest to the French and British governments resulted in his release as a "special fa-

vor," the two governments not admitting the principle insisted upon by Secretary Bryan, that persons on American vessels bound for neutral ports are immune from molestation.

The United States points to the case of the British steamer Trent, which arose during the Civil War, as a precedent for its position. An American warship searched the Trent and took off the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell. After protests by the British government, supported by the French Foreign Minister, the United States acknowledged the error and released the commissioners.

At the offices of the New York and Porto Rico Line, 11 Broadway, F. D. Mooney, manager, said yesterday that he would not decide on an appeal to the State Department until he had received full details of the holding up of the Carolina and Cosmo from the officers of the former ship, which is due here to-morrow.

NOTE WILL COVER CASES OF 3 BOATS

Four Germans and Two Austrians Now Taken Off Vessels of Porto Rico Line.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A stiff protest to France demanding the release of six German and Austrian subjects seized on American vessels in the West Indian trade by the French cruiser Descartes is being prepared at the State Department and will be forwarded within a few days. Three vessels have been stopped and searched and passengers and members of the crew taken off, according to information received at the department from the collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The steamship Carolina, northbound, was stopped six miles off San Juan and the German chief steward, Schade, was taken off by the boarding officer.

The steamship Cosmo, southbound, was stopped about twenty miles offshore by two shots across her bow and the following persons were taken off by the boarding party: J. Lusor Rutter, Anton F. Dolores, Austrians, of the engine room force, and H. Kruger, a German, of the steward's department. It appears that other Germans in the crew with American citizenship papers were not molested.

The steamship San Juan, southbound, is reported to have been stopped six miles northeast of Arcebo, Porto Rico, and two second cabin passengers, William Gunther and Fritz Lothar, of New Orleans, German subjects, taken off.

A similar case arose with France a year ago, when a German, August Piepenbrink, was seized on the American steamer Windber. A protest to the French and British governments resulted in his release as a "special fa-

vor," the two governments not admitting the principle insisted upon by Secretary Bryan, that persons on American vessels bound for neutral ports are immune from molestation.

The United States points to the case of the British steamer Trent, which arose during the Civil War, as a precedent for its position. An American warship searched the Trent and took off the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell. After protests by the British government, supported by the French Foreign Minister, the United States acknowledged the error and released the commissioners.

At the offices of the New York and Porto Rico Line, 11 Broadway, F. D. Mooney, manager, said yesterday that he would not decide on an appeal to the State Department until he had received full details of the holding up of the Carolina and Cosmo from the officers of the former ship, which is due here to-morrow.

NOTE WILL COVER CASES OF 3 BOATS

Four Germans and Two Austrians Now Taken Off Vessels of Porto Rico Line.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A stiff protest to France demanding the release of six German and Austrian subjects seized on American vessels in the West Indian trade by the French cruiser Descartes is being prepared at the State Department and will be forwarded within a few days. Three vessels have been stopped and searched and passengers and members of the crew taken off, according to information received at the department from the collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The steamship Carolina, northbound, was stopped six miles off San Juan and the German chief steward, Schade, was taken off by the boarding officer.

The steamship Cosmo, southbound, was stopped about twenty miles offshore by two shots across her bow and the following persons were taken off by the boarding party: J. Lusor Rutter, Anton F. Dolores, Austrians, of the engine room force, and H. Kruger, a German, of the steward's department. It appears that other Germans in the crew with American citizenship papers were not molested.

The steamship San Juan, southbound, is reported to have been stopped six miles northeast of Arcebo, Porto Rico, and two second cabin passengers, William Gunther and Fritz Lothar, of New Orleans, German subjects, taken off.

A similar case arose with France a year ago, when a German, August Piepenbrink, was seized on the American steamer Windber. A protest to the French and British governments resulted in his release as a "special fa-

vor," the two governments not admitting the principle insisted upon by Secretary Bryan, that persons on American vessels bound for neutral ports are immune from molestation.

The United States points to the case of the British steamer Trent, which arose during the Civil War, as a precedent for its position. An American warship searched the Trent and took off the Confederate Commissioners Mason and Slidell. After protests by the British government, supported by the French Foreign Minister, the United States acknowledged the error and released the commissioners.

At the offices of the New York and Porto Rico Line, 11 Broadway, F. D. Mooney, manager, said yesterday that he would not decide on an appeal to the State Department until he had received full details of the holding up of the Carolina and Cosmo from the officers of the former ship, which is due here to-morrow.

NOTE WILL COVER CASES OF 3 BOATS

Four Germans and Two Austrians Now Taken Off Vessels of Porto Rico Line.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A stiff protest to France demanding the release of six German and Austrian subjects seized on American vessels in the West Indian trade by the French cruiser Descartes is being prepared at the State Department and will be forwarded within a few days. Three vessels have been stopped and searched and passengers and members of the crew taken off, according to information received at the department from the collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico.

The steamship Carolina, northbound, was stopped six miles off San Juan and the German chief steward, Schade, was taken off by the boarding officer.

The steamship Cosmo, southbound, was stopped about twenty miles offshore by two shots across her bow and the following persons were taken off by the boarding party: J. Lusor Rutter, Anton F. Dolores, Austrians, of the engine room force, and H. Kruger, a German, of the steward's department. It appears that other Germans in the crew with American citizenship papers were not molested.

The steamship San Juan, southbound, is reported to have been stopped six miles northeast of Arcebo, Porto Rico, and two second cabin passengers, William Gunther and Fritz Lothar, of New Orleans, German subjects, taken off.

A similar case arose with France a year ago, when a German, August Piepenbrink, was seized on the American steamer Windber. A protest to the French and British governments resulted in his release as a "special fa-

vor," the two governments not admitting the principle insisted upon by Secretary Bryan, that persons on American vessels bound for neutral ports are immune from molestation.